

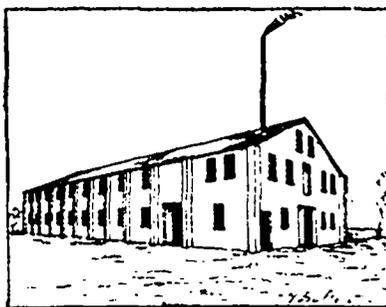
How to Wash Dishes.

The water cannot be too hot for your glasses, and no matter how frail they are they will not break in the coldest weather providing you manage rightly. Heat expands, cold contracts; and the unequal expansion of the inner and outer surfaces of your glass will cause a fracture. Thus, if you pour a hot liquid into a cold glass the inner surface expands more rapidly than the outer; while if you set a cold glass in hot water the reverse takes place—breaking the vessel in either case. Therefore, dip your glasses into the water sidewise, and roll them around as you do so with a quick twist of the hand so that the expansion is equal. Merely observe this simple law of physics, and you may wash your glasses with safety in the hottest water. Glasses cannot be clean unless washed in clean, hot water; moreover, they should be wiped as soon as they are taken out of the water, using a clean, dry towel. If allowed to stand and drain, the water will dry on them in cloudy streaks. Glasses which have been used only for water need no soap; it is only necessary to rinse them in hot water. The superstition that glass washed in hot water becomes brittle probably originated in the fact that if it is allowed to stand in a draft, directly after being taken out of the water, the sudden contraction of its outer surface breaks the glass. In the same manner a pitcher, which has held iced lemonade on a hot day, has been known to crack from top to bottom immediately after being suddenly emptied.

After washing the glasses, next take the cups and saucers, and then the silver, before any of the dishes with grease on them are put into the dishpan. Wipe each piece separately as you take it out of the water, taking care to have thoroughly dry before putting it aside. If many dishes are to be washed, change the water again and again. Dishes should never be washed in water which has become greasy. Be careful not to put too many pieces into the water at once, lest they strike against each other and be chipped. Fastidious housekeepers are agreed that it is better that a dish should be broken outright than chipped; since the first misfortune is done once and for all, while the latter is a constantly recurring source of annoyance as long as the defaced article holds together, which it is sure to do indefinitely. Hand-painted china and that with gilt decoration should never be allowed to stand in water, especially if the water is hot, since such treatment is certain sooner or later to injure the decoration. Many a housewife mourns over the nearly effaced figures on some once beautiful dish which has been ruined in this manner.—*American Queen.*

Mrs. Callahan—"I want to get a pair of shoes for the little bye."
 Shopman—"French kid, ma'am?"
 Mrs. Callahan (indignantly)—"Indeed not; he's me own son, born and bred in Ameriky."

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Mr. Vandyke states that he effected a saving of from \$1,000 to \$1,200 by building concrete walls instead of stone or brick.

GRIMSBY, ONT., Dec. 12, 1898.
 ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,

GENTLEMEN.—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the good qualities of your Thorold Cement. During the past season I built an Evaporator under the supervision of your traveller, Norval B. Hagar, the size of which is 45 x 160 x 24 feet to plate from bottom of foundation, and gables 12 feet high, making top of in all 36 feet high to gables. The first storey is 13 feet high and 12 inches thick, the second 8 feet high and 10 inches thick, gables 8 inches thick. I have a concrete floor in first storey, and the second storey is held up by trusses. There is not a post in the first storey to hold the second.

I also built a barn, under the supervision of your Robert G. Hagar, size 36 x 70 x 14 feet from bottom of foundation to plate, and I consider I have a 1 building both in strength and workmanship, for the walls are straight and plumb as any building could be, and they are far cheaper than either stone or brick.

Yours, etc., J. W. VANDYKE.

**ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE
 THOROLD, ONT.**

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